Missouri and Kansas Again.

Address of Mr. wm. J. Patterson Another Charter of Mr. Stare's experience.

was another attempt made to get an audience his Kansas story. The effort was attended with some-thing better than the success which Mr. Starr attained on the two former occasions At half-past seven, there were eleven persons present, including the gas lighters; and at five minutes to eight e'clock, there were just to some eighty persons.

Scattered on the seats throughout the hall were printed circulars of the great Kansas settlement association, and a little boy at the door was effering for sale, with very doubtful profit, a history and map of Kan-Par-price 25 cents.

came into the hall, ascenced the platform, unfurled a large map of Kansas, and elevated it for public inspec-Mr. Starr then introduced to the audience Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, as late of Parkville, Mp., the junior address and partner of the Parkville Luminary, whose press had been thrown into the river.

Mr. PATTERSON said:—

The question which is destined to come up always before the American people, is the question of slavery. There are, however, other questions overlying that subject—questions arising from the violation of law and rights of citizens by Missouri mobs, and these questions were as important as any that could come before the American people. He wished to be able to do justice to this important question Had this occasion, he said, been in the time when George the Third dominated in this country, freedom of specu, the right of suffrage, and the liberty of the press might by many have been deemed nonsuities and not debateable. But to believe that now, in the middle of the Nineteenth century, the editors of an independent press—and American citizens at that—should be morbed and their press destroyed, would require a large amount of credence. Yet so it was, his press and properly were destroyed, for the estensible reason that they—its eiters—were free sollers but really because they would not say that Senator Atchieou and his trained band of armed handitti had a right to go into Kansas, and exercise the right of suffrage. His offence had

armed banditti had a right to go into Kanaas, and exercise the right of suffrage. His offence had

That extent—no more.

The Nebras'a bill, when first introduced, was opposed by Mr. Atchison; and so strongly was it contended against, that Senator Bouglas gave over the contest, and the measure fell through for that session. Afterwards Old Bullion had been trying to persuade the public that the interests of the country required the settlement of that Western country, but Mr. Atchison took the stump, and contended that the lands belonged to the red man, and stated that the would rather see that country suck and the settlement of that the session of Congress, and the Missouri compromise proposed to be nutlified. Mr. Douglas consented to that proposition. The country was taken by surprise. Mr. Patterson proceeded to review the whole history of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with which our readers are already sufficiently acquainted. After the session. Mr. Atchison, he said, went home, and in a drunken frolic boasted that it was he who was the author of the bill. This statement was reported and published in his (Mr. P. 'a) paper, and to that neattributed all the persecution to which they were subjected. Mr. Atchison never denied publicity the statement which he was reported to have made on that occasion. The statement was made in the hearing of his own friends, and was reported to have made on that occasion. The statement was made in the hearing of his own friends, and was reported to him (Mr. P.) by a rear friend of the Senator's. In reference to the desire of the South to have slavery in Kansas, he would state that before the bill was introduced he was told of the scheme to have the Territory divided, and Kansas admitted as a slave State, while Nebrasias was to be retained for freedom. And yet Mr. Atchison said that the South had had the matter forced upon them. And Mr. Atchison is an honorable man.

And they are all, All honorable men.

And they are all,
All honorable men.

But Mr. Douglas must have found out before this that
he was made the catspaw of Mr. Atchison. He (Mr.
Patterson) might tell a great deal about the meetings of
the Missourians on the Western Territory. He might
tell how a reverend chaplain was imported to Leavenworth to recite drivelling verses, and to defend the proposition of sending Missourians into Kansas te vote.
He might tell of the manner in which the pro-slavery
resolutions were passed in Kansas. There were twentytwo hands uplitted when the passage of the resolutions
was preposed; and that is what they call unanimity of
opinion. It was there that Kansas was declared a slave
State. He might tell of the manner in which the vonal
presses of that part of the country were subsidized. He
might refer particularly to one published in Kickapos
city; also to the Squatter Sovereign—Atchison's paper—
citied by a brother of the notorious Benjamin F. Stringfellow. They had hoisted the name of Atchison for
President of the United States. Only think or it—a
man, little better than a pot house bully, to have his
name hoisted for the greatest office in the world! Away
with such truckling subserviency! He might tell of
their efforts to collect funds to support an organization
to carry slavery into the Territory. They got considerable money—some say hundreds of thousands of
collars. At all events Mr. Stringfellow was engaged in
Washington, getting sympathy and material aid. People here think that the outrage of overriding the rights
of citizeus could hardly have been perpetrated, but
verify a had They had all heart how thousands of
ferritory, and afterwards returned home and voted in
their own elections. Then it was that the paper
with which he was connected had declared that this
was unlawful and intolerable; and four or five days
effor hundreds of avend men in Platte county. One nnected had declared that this lerable; and four or five days

was blaswind and intolerach; and four or are and arrested him. He would not say, and had not said, that they were Know Nothings, but cortainly they were handed together by secret signs. Had it not been the devotion of his will, but would have he had not he had they had he had not been the devotion of his will be would he had he h

which absolutely forbids it under penalty of \$500 fine and six months' imprisonment. He said that he wished some of them to go and enter a complaint against him for that offence, and that he would plead guilty and go to prison. They, however, acknowl-degd that if he had the written permit of the master to teach his slaves, he was justified in teaching them. But he showed them that such was not the law, and that they themselves would be subject to the lise penalty. As to the other charge, he confessed that he had taken a fancy to a poor negro and desired to buy him; but though his master had onnented to take \$500 off his price, he could not raise the sum in the city of New Yors, and he subsequently saw him bought by a slaveholder, who thereupon gave him his freecom. As to the Fourth of July charge, they had actually mistaken a United States midshipman for one of their poor slaves. (Laughter.) He spoke before that meeting fer an hour, and his accuser actually introduced a resolution entirely absolving him from the charges. The resolution was passed unanimously. He then lad down his position before them for another hour, and told them that there was no man living who had said behind Mr. Starr's back that he was an abo itionist, who would dare to say so before bis face, and that, therefore, he was a coward. He also amplified before them the Shaksperian axiom—

He who steals my pures steals trash ";
But he who pilfers from me
My good name—
is worse than a negro thief. Totrdly, he said that every man who called him an abolitionist was a liar. As to

But he who steals my pures steals trash

But he who pilfers from me

My good name—

is worse than a negro thief. Thirdly, he said that every
man who called him an abelitionist was a liar. As to
Kansas, he said that if he should happen to live there
when the final vote came up on making it a free or slave
State, and if there should te found but one vote for
freedom, they might know whose vote it was. (Applause.) After his speech. Dr. Baylis offered the resolution that on the application of any citizen of Kansas,
they would expel every man who had gone there under
the auspices of any Kansas league. Mr. Stringfellow
spole on that question, and said that the women of the
North who worked for a living were women of immoral
characters—were prostitutes; and that every man of the
North who worked for a living was a slave. He had
over and over again repeated that sentiment. He (Mr.
Starr) thought that if he were a Southerner he would
not have sat still and heard that kind of talk; but that
same meeting created such a foss that the association
sunk below contempt and fell to pieces. When they
came down to Parkville they had only four members,
who shut themselves up in a garret. But Mr. Atchison
and Mr. Strongfellow afterwards formed a secret meeting, the members of which are obliged to obey implicitly
everything and anything which the commander of the
company might lay upon them.

Mr. Starr then referred his audience to the large map,
to exhibit the aggressions of the slave power, and amplified upon the Nebraska bill, the Missouri Compromise, the cession of Louisians, &c., &c.

Police Intelligence.
ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH INTENT 10 KILL—A WOMAN DANGEROUSLY STABSED. At a late hour on Monday night a young man, name Alexander Hyans, residing at 188 East Eleventh street, was arrested by officer Dunn, of the Seventeenth ward police, charged with having, on Sunday night, while in an intoxicated condition, stabbed Mrs. Degoaman, a lady living in the same house with the prisoner, and wound ing her severely. It is alleged that Hyans, who is quite a young man, commenced first to abuse his mother, and then, by way of a change, proceeded to the rooms of Mrs. Degenman, and insisted on having a fight with her husband, who was present at the time. Mr. Degenman, however, did not relish the idea of engaging Hyans in combat, and endeavored to set him out of the room, tering that some misobief might arise out of the quar-rel, when the young man, it is stated, rushed at Mr. Degenman with a knife, and was about plunging it in his body, when the wife ran in between the assailer and the assailed and received the point of the dirk in her own breast. Mrs. Degenman instantly fell to the floor, where, frem loss of blood and fright, she remained insensible for a few minutes. Hyans, thinking that he had probably killed the woman, fled from the house and made his escape. Medical aid was promptly secured, and the unfortunate woman's wounds were dressed. The police being informed of the affair, made preparations for the capture of young Hyans, and accordingly officer. Dunn was detailed for the purpose of tracing the fugitive to his place of concealment. The entire of Monday was spent in searching for him, which resulted in a successful capture on the second night. Hyans was found concessful capture on the second night. Hyans was found concessed in a house in Eim street, near Pearl, and was immediately loaged in the Seventeenth ward station house for the remainder of the night. Yesterday, he was brought before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed to prison to await the result of the wounded woman's injuries. Mrs. Degenman, through skulful medical treatment, will probably recover. The case has created a great deal of excitement in the upper part of the city.

STABBING APPRAY IN WATER STREET.
Yesterday morning a fight occurred in Water street xesteroay morning a fight occurred in water street, between two mss, named Patrick Moloney and John King, when the latter fell suddenly and oried out that he was stabbed by Moloney. On being picked up a deep feah wound in the thigh was found to have been inflicted during the encounter. Moloney was soon after arrested and taken to the Lower Police Court, where Justice Bogart committed him to prison to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY. OHARGE OF GRAND LARGENY.

John Boener, a sailor, was arrested by officer Tisdale, of the Fourth ward police, charged with stealing \$75 from Cornelius Sweeney, of 329 Front street. The complainant alleges that he gave the money to the accused to take care of it, and that he appropriated the sum to his own use; while the defendant, on the other hand, attack he received the nonzer from Speeney with the left. states he received the money from Sweeney with the tention of returning it, but, unfortunately, he says lost it. The accused was held for examination.

SLEEPING IN THE OPEN AIR DANGEBOUS. Joseph Kennedy, residing at No. 19 Baxter street, was arrested on Monday night by officer Tisdale, of the Fourth arrested on Monday night by officer Tisdale, of the Fourth ward police, charged with grand larceny, on the complaint of David Waddell, of No. 259 William street. The complainant alleges that becoming somewhat fatigued with the best of the weather, he thought it advisable to take a nap, and accordingly he laid himself down to rest on some door step, the exact locality of which he could not well remember. He soon fell into the arms of Morpheus, and had no doubt been in this happy state of obliviousness for some time, when he was suddenly awakened by a slight noise; opening his eyes, he found, to his astonishment, that a man was cutting, or at least had just completed cutting his pocket out of his pattacleons. As it was highly necessary to save 376 contained in this pocket, he caught hold of the individual just as he was making his escape with the booty in his possesion, but the stranger was too agits for him, as he was making his escape with the booty in his possesion, but the stranger was too lary gait. Waddell pursued him, crying "stop thief," "stop thief," until flaally officer Tisdale stopped the fellow and took him into custody. Kennedy was committed for examination by Justice Bogart.

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, is ex-pected shortly at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Pierre Soulé and A. Dudley Mann are still in this city. Lieut. Col. Bragg, U. S. A., is at the Astor House.

The Boston Courier of the 25th inst. says:—"Hon. Abbott Lawrence is very ill, and during the past few days he has been the victim of intense suffering."

ARIVALS.

At the Astor House—T. Weed, Albany; Hon R. C. Winthrop, Boston; J. C. Alden, Boston; H. R. Herten, Beston; C. Kirk White, Syracuse; Col. Lee, Texas; Jas. M. Cook, Albany.

At the Irving House—Gen. Hecox, New York; H. R. Oinsted, Syracuse; James M. Butler, Sacramento City; A. E. Crosman, U. S. N.; C. Schneegaus, Washington; John Turkbull, Baltimore; John Newell, Boston; Hiram Walker, Detroit.

Detrois.

At the Smithsonian House—R. Cochrane, Washington Act the Smithsonian House—R. Cochrane, Washington Act the Smithsonian House—R. Cochrane, Washington G. G. Doory, Battimore; G. Graves, Vermont; E. A. Seabury Cincinnati; Dr. J. E. Townsend, Mass.; Gen. Petsur, Miss. Col. T. S. Stanton; Ill.; Rev. W. T. Dansell, Columbus; Professor Potter, Miss.; S. E. Star, Charleston; E. Camps Philadelphis.

Col. T. S. Stanton; Ill.; Rev. W. T. Dansell, Columbus; Proissor Petter, Miss.; S. E. Star, Charleston; E. Camps,
Philadelphia.

At the Howard Hotel—Won. Wm. Plunkett, Adams, Mass;
Hon. J. Warner, Middlebury, Vt.; Col. M. Montgomer;
Galveston, Taxes; Alex. Crawford, Regiand; H. L. Stodard,
Req., South America; Franklin Smith, Esq., Boston; Col. J.
A. Moss, Virginis; E. P. Luli, U. S. N.; R. W. Davenport,
Philadelphis; Hon. S. Dunlap, Philadelphis.

From Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—Mrs Steenbergen and two children, Miss Steenbergen, Wm Harrison,
lady and servant, Mrs. J. R. Johnston, Miss Smith Miss Wheeler, Mrs. D. Steens, Miss Johnston, Miss
Smith Miss Wheeler, Mrs. D. Steens, R. W. E. A Stevens,
Stevens, Miss Mary E. Stevens, A. Order, Mrs. Buderson and child Mrs. Geliner, M.
B. Stevens, Miss Mary E. Stevens, Miss Emma L.
Stevens, Miss Mary E. Stevens, M. G. St., Wyll, Mis
H. M. Bowen, Miss Ogden and servant, G. Gray, Wyll, Miss
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H. M. Bowen, Miss Ogden and servant, G. Gray, Wyll, Miss
H. M. Bowen, Miss Ogden and servant, G. Gray, Wyll, Miss
H. M. Bowen, Miss Ogden and servant, G. Gray, Wyll, Miss
H. M. Bowen, Miss Ogden and servant, G. Gray, C. D. B.
Hatthswoon, A. P. Nourse, E. S. Houghton, J. B. Cheves, Indy,
wo children and nurse, J. A. Brown, H. Davidson, Mrs
White, child and servant, L. Spansabeg, J. Schived, D. B.
Dodge, E. C. Fitch, and 19 in the steerage,
From Havans, in bark Mary E insbeth—John Aitken, N.
Pronses, Mr Mujlen, all of Venuvoula.

The Turf,
CENTENVILLE OUWSE, L. L.—TROTTING.

A tretting match for St. 1000 mile has in harman.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.
'A trotting match for \$1,000, mile heats, in harm

United States Marshal's Office.

CHARGE OF ENLISTING FOR THE CRIMEA—ARREST
OF AN ATTACRE OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE.
JUNE 26.—A man named Rosenbaum gave information
to the District Attorney that Mr. Stanly, of the British Consulate, was engaged in enlisting men for the Crimes, and sending them to Halifax and Boston.

The warrant was entrusted to Mr. Thompson, Deputy Marshal, but as the name embodied was Edward Stanly, who is sacretary to the Governor of Nova Scotia, Mr. who is a cretary to the Governor of Nova Scotia, Mr. Thompson declined executing it; but having no doubt that Mr. Charles H. Stanly, long known as the principal attaché of the British Consulate, was the person it was intended for, he politely informed that gentleman of the fact, and Mr. Stanly accordingly repaired to the Marshal's office with Mr. Chas. Edwards, the counsel for the British Canaul.

The District Attorney attended for the government, and the parties proceeded before Mr. Commissioner Morton, when Mr. Edwards tennered himself as ball for Mr. Stanly until an examination could be had.

The District Attorney objected to Mr. Edwards becoming ball, as he was counsel in the case.

Mr. Edwards contended that the objection would be only tenable in civil cases, but in actions of the present nature a counsel was competent to be ball, provided he could justify in the amount required.

The Commissioner decided on accepting Mr. Edwards as ball for 31,000 for Mr. Stanly.

The District Attorney entered a written protest, which was filed, and the parties left the office.

THE NEW YORK BOATMEN AND THE BOSTON ROW BOAT REGATTA. -- We announced a few days ago that a grand row boat regatta was to come off at Boston on the Fourth of July, and that a club of New York boatmen were to compete in the race. The beat, which is named after an attaché of the Herald, J. D. R. Putman, has just been completed, and on Monday, the 2d inst., will be taken to Boston, to be entered for the race. The boat, which is thirty-five feet in length, was built by New man & Randell, of this city. It is the longest four-oared boat ever entered for any race, and has been pronounced by competent judges to be of exquisite model and fluish.

The crew, who call themselves the New York Hallen Amateur Club, have already won well merited distinct tion in many a hotly contested race. Their names are Stephen Roberts, William Decker, H Larson and J. Ma-Stephen Roberts, William Decker, H Larson and J. Matherson. Mr. George C. Newman will act as coxswain. Their dress will re light pantaloons, blue and white striped shirt, and check scull cap This boat has been entered for the first race, which is for a purse of one hundred dollars; and the fourth, which is for a silver pitcher and two goblets, valued at \$250. The distance to be rowed is six miles, and an allowance of twenty seconds per car is to be made in favor of small beats; thus the Putman will have eighty seconds the start of any eight cared boat, and this advantage the New Yorkers thick will secure them the victory. There will also be a day or of flat bott med boat race, for which a New York built boat will be entered. The prizes are to be a silver trumpet and a silk banner for the successful competitor. The regatts promises to be an interesting affair, and will be sharply contested. There will be several boat clubs from St. John, N. B., Halifax and other places. Among others, a certain Union boat club from Halifax, who are said to be terrible fellows in a race. Of course they must not be allowed to beat us on our own waters. Meantime the Bostonians are in a state of great excitement concerning the regatta, which will be the most magnificent affair of the kind ever got up in that place. Make way for the New Yorkers.

RETURN OF THE CITY GUARD.—The City Guard arrived yesterday morning by way of the Providence boat. They were received at the dock by the exempt or old Guards, who numbered some seventy muskets, and presented a fine appearance. The City Guard, who were in excellent fine appearance. The city Guard, who were in excellent spirits, spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which they were received in Canada, Boston, Providence and alsewhers. They were followed to the Itving House by a number of curious lookers-on, where u fine collation was served up and speeches were made by General Rickok, Captains Ferris and Bray. About twelve o'clock the company rose and marched to their armory, No. 639 Broadway, where they were dismissed.

While a two story house at the corner of Seventy-sixth atreet and Third avenue was being removed yesterlay morning, at eleven o'clock, it fell and buried three persons in the ruins. At first it was supposed they were hilled, but subsequently it appeared that they were miraculously preserved, only one of them, a Mr. Sam'l Heims, being much injured. It was three hours before they were extricated, and the greatest excitament prevailed during that time. When Mr. Helms was discovered, he was found to be much injured about the head and body.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—William McCarthy, a seamum, employed on board the clipper ship While a two story house at the corner of Seventy-sixth

PROBABLE FAIL ACCIDENT ON SHIPPOARD.—William McCarthy, a seaman, employed on board the clipper ship Golden Age, fell from the masthesd of the vessel ye: terday to the deck beneath, and received a fracture of both legs and severe internal iojuries, which will, in all probability, end fatally. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the New York Hospital for medical treatment.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Thomas Lombard, formerly a lumber merchant of Georgia, was found dead yesterday morning, at his hotel in Catherine alip. An inquest was held upon the body of the deceased, when it appeared that he had died of disease of the heart. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

THE CITY COURT —The objections advanced by counsel for the liquor dealers as to the legality of the City Court baving failed, the defendant, Baldwin, indicted for sellbaying failed, the defendant, Baldwin, indicted for selling liquor in violation of the new law, was arraigned to plead yesterday morning. By advice of counsel, he refused to plead, whereupon the Court, on motion of the District Attorney, entered a plea of not guilty, and set down the trial for Wednesday, (to-day.) The Grand Jury of this Court, having completed their labors, made their flual presentment of bills, being a total of 59. Of these 40 are for selling liquor, 6 for assault and battery, 1 for grand larceny, and 2 for keeping disorderly houses The Jury were discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court.

THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR DEALERS.

f the Court.

THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR DEALERS.—At a meeting of the THE BROOKLYN LAUTOR DEALMRS.—At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association of this city, held on Monday evening, they resolved to continue the sale of liquor after the fourth of July prox. the same as at present, unless forced to shut up by the legal authorities. All who cease the sale of liquor, unless by compulsion, are to be expelled from the society. They also resolved to discountenance all attempts which might be made to resist the authorities by force, by expelling those who took part in or aided such a movement in any way. The society now numbers nearly six hundred members.

Williamsburg City Rews.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clook, a fire was discovered in the basement of B. G. Latimer's carpet store, No. 100 Grand street, (Ekstern distict,) which by the prompt assistance of the fire department? was soon extinguished. The goods were camaged about \$200; covered by insurance is the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, and the Phomix. The building is owned by Clook & Miller. Damage about \$150. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fourth story of the building is occupied by two wdow ladies, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Morrell, and their children. Their egress was cut off by the dense smoke that filled the halls, making it impossible for any one to pass through. Several of the officers of the Fifth district police, went of the roof from the window sill below; and although it was a perilous adventure, it was accomplished without accident.

A New Engire.—Yesterday afternoon, Engine Co. No. 1, (Eastern district,) brought home their new engine from New York. They were escorted by Zephyr these Company No. 4. In the evening the company and their friends partock of a collation at the Faiton House.

FIREMEN'S CHEMEATION,—Washington Fire Engine Co. No. 1, (Eastern district,) have accepted an invitation to be present at the Firemen's Celebration at Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., on the 2d of August, 24 which a trial of engines is to be made and several prifes awarded. The not over handsome a pearance of the "Old White Box" of No. 1, may cause some merriment to strangers, but when berpower of throwing a stream is witnessed, their ridicule vill be turned to wonder and admiration.

News by the Malis.

The recent rans have caused quite a flood in the river ar Albany, the water reaching the top of the dock.

A man recently died at Stamford, Conn., leaving five children, all of whom were born after he was 70 years

children, all of whom were born after he was 70 years of age.

A Swedenborgian National Convention will be held at the Swedenborgian Church, in Boston, on the 27th, continuing in session until the following Sabbath.

A regular fight occurred among a dozen or more boys at Williamantic, Conm., on the 21st inst. The row arose from a dispute as to which city, Hartford or New York, has the greatest number of newsboys. One boy by the name of Woodworth was stabbed in the abdomen by another named Roach.

The Woodworth Youngring and ... We noticed a man

snother named Roach.

The Wercester Transmip! says:—We noticed a man about our streets, collecting into a bag old atumps of segars. In our large cities, the collecting of old segars is made a lucrative business, as they are readily purchased by tebacconists, and manufactured inro fine out chewing tebacco.

THE NEW CITY OF LHAVENWORTH.—Leavenworth City, Kassas Territory, having become the starting point of the Salt Lake traders, is doing a thriving business. Such is the quantity of goods passing through the place, that in the space of one week \$17,474 was paid for freighs on goods landed there. At the last dates, a tram of six hundred wagons laden with government stores, was about to start for the stalt Lake, the draught cattle of which train would number four thousand exemplesions several hundred horses and mules. Several of the Salt Lake trading firms have sent off twelve hundred wagons, a like number of teamsters, and over ten thousand draught cattle.

AMERICANS FUSING IN NEW YORK.—A convention of delegates from the several American Orders of this city, vened on Monday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard street, and afterfree and full interchange of sentiments and opinions, unanimously approved and ratified the p'atform of principles enunciated by the late Philadelphia National Council. This augurs well for the unity of the American movement in this city and

As far as the returns have been received from the va rious sections of this State, the action of the subordi nate Councils has been in a high degree favorable to the unity of the American party, on the principles so gal-lantly enunctated by the late National Council.

CONNECTICUT —The negro platform put forth by the late Grand Council of this State was passed nearly at the close of the session, and at a time when perhaps cue-third, if not one half of the members had left for their respective homes. The vote taken under such disadvartages, on its adoption—ayes 21, noes 13 exhibits the fact clearly, that a strong national party being instituted to organize it on a solid and enduring

Vermont Abolition Convention, at Burlington, Jun-

New York Abolition Convention, at Syracuse, June 26,

Massachusetts Know Nothing Convention, at Boston June 28, to-morrow. Ohio People's Convention (free soil), at Columbus, July 13.

Wisconsin Republican Convention (free soil), at Madison, September 5. Georgia Southern Union Gubernatorial Convention, at

Miller geville, August 8. New York Democratic Convention (hard shell), at Syracuse, Saptember 5. National Know Nothing Presidential Convention, at

Philadelphia, February 22, 1856. National Native American Convention, at Wilmington, Delaware, February 22, 1856.

National Know Something Convention, at Buffalo, National Know Nothing Council, at New York, June

New York Republican Convention (free soil), in August, 1855.

The Kansas Legislature was to meet at Pawnee on the 2d of July. The *Herald* says it is asserted that first among their acts will be one establishing slavery in Kansas.

Anniversary of the Alumni of the New York University.
ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Association of the Alumni of the New York University was celebrated last night in the University chapel. The chapel was not full, the galleries being nearly empty. The exercises were commenced at 8 o'clock, by a voluntary upon the organ; after which the President of the Alumni, Mr. George H. Moore, introduced the Rev. Mr. Henry, who made a short but impressive prayer.

The President then introduced the orator of the even-

ing, the Rev. J. M. Mathews, D. D., who spoke in sub-

made a short but impressive prayer.

The President then introduced the orator of the evening, the Rev. J. M. Mathews, D. D., who spoke in substance as follows:—

Ladde and Ginvilner—In your polite note inviting me to deliver the annual address on the present occasion, you refer to the late annivernary, and the state. You have the unarried out the current of your foremore, on what our city overs to the University. You now ask me to dwell on what the University was to the city and the State. You have thus marked out the course you wish me to pursue, and I will endeavor to comply with your request. In reference to the early movements for establishing this seat of learning, I seem to be treading among fresh graves that should be held in deep reverence. Such is the melancholy have that death makes in a short space of time, that, though it is scarcely twenty-five years since the first meetings on the subject were held, many of them at my own fire side, yet the majority of those who then took an active part in the enterprise, are no longer among the living. There was albert Gallatin, with a world-wide reputation, not only as the friend of learning but as the abir diplomatist and statesman. He is gone. There were Morgan Lewis and James Talmadge, Henry J. Wyckoff and John Delasleid, all now numbered with the Gead. But there is still another name to be monitoned. If I am at all entitled to the credit which the Council of the University have seen fit to assign micro devising and maturing the callarged combrace, and the state of the council of the University have seen it to assign me for devising and maturing the callary development of the Council of the University in the call of the council of the

which the Rev. Mr. Henry again offered up a prayer, and

the audience dispersed.

Committee on Lamps and Gas. Committee on Lamps and Gas.

This committee from the Board of Councilmen held a meeting yesterday afteracon. The committee consists of Benj. F. Pinckney, W. Floyd, J. S. Moore, J. Purdy and A. Kusack. The only matter considered was the application of the Metropolitan Gas Company to lay pipes through the city of New York. The Presidents of the New York, Harlem and Manhattanville Companies, who were present, not being prepared to show cause why the petition should not be granted, or to answer the question put by the committee, a further consideration of the matter was postponed until Friday week. The following is the petition of the Metropolitan Gas Company.—

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YOLK.—

As your memofishists, the Mesopolitan Gas Company, respectfully represent—That by an act of the Legislature, purpose of furnishing gas to the help, incorporated for the to light the streets and avenues the beliants of this city, and to light the streets and avenues the beliants of this city, and to light the streets and avenues the beliants of this city, and in the streets and avenues of said city as provided by our in the streets and avenues of said city as provided by our in the streets and avenues of said city as provided by our intensity of the company, and respectfully, James Bowen honorable body for permission to lap pipes for saidion your in the streets and avenues of said city as provided by our henorable body.

Tour memorialists further represent that they have during the company of the permission is granted by your henorable body.

Tour memorialists confidently anticipate that they have during the proper in the permission is granted by your henorable body.

Tour memorialists further represent the same time they are than that new charged in this city, is estifactory of the new that her heavy the same time they are than that new charged in this city, is estifactory of the new that her heavy the same time they are than that new charged in this city, is estifactory for the new than the per

G. and German Musical Festival. PICNIC AT ELM PARK.

The grand picnic took place yesterday in Elm Park.
The weather, which during the part week was as capricious as an April day, turned out most favorable for the elebration. Up to nine o'clock it was feared that it would have to be postponed, but the sky began to brighten, the clouds soon cleared away, and by ten, the time appeinted for the societies to start, the day was all that could be desired, except by the dissatisfied was all that could be desired, except by the dissatisfied few who would persist in saying it was too warm. From an early hour in the morning up to the time of departure the headquarters of the singers, in Elizabeth street, near Grand, presented a busy and lively scene. Everything and everybody appeared to be in a state of the greatest confusion; but as the appointed time approached, order was soon re-established and the various scototies formed in procession and marched to the pier at the feot of Spring street, where the steamboats Sylph

and Columbus were waiting to receive them There

were, including the Turnverein or Gymnasts, between

two and three thousand persons in the procession.

Before the procession reached the pier, at least five thousand were assembled on the boats, and some fears were entertained that they would not be capable of acrail cars, appear to have no limits to their capacity; and although they both swayed from side to side, as if

commodating all; but steamboats, like omniques and rail cars, appear to have no limits to their capacity; and although they both awayed from side to side, as if ready to capsize—and the water washed over the gunwels of one—it was said by some of the hands that they would carry twice as many. The Columbus started first, and, as she put out into the stream, three enthalsatic cheers that made the welvin ring, went up from the crowd that swarmed upon her deck, and was responded to in tones of thunder by those on the Sigh. At his to both boats were cleared, and away they sped towards the little dock that lies near the foot of Eughtieth street. Every one appeared to understand the mission they were on, and innumerable handkerchiefs were award from the shore to those on board, and from those on board to those on shore. The greatest good humor prevailed, for the Germans are never more in their element than when engaged in the interchange of those social feelings for which they are so distinguished as a people. Fratemity appeared to be the order of the day, and as friend drank to friend out of the flowing cup, they pledged anew their devotion to each other

It, was 11 o'clock when the boats reached the wharf and landed their impatient passengers, who were received with a deafening welcome by a large number who had arrived before them by the cars and other conveynees. A tolerable sized cannon made as much noise as it could, and the crowd, not content with its performance, cheered again and again, till they were hoarse. Near the entrance to the Park, and along the road for a considerable distance, were ranged wagon, tents, and a variety of other temporary structures which never had a rame, for the sale of the indispensable lager bier. It seemed as if all keepers of all the saleons in the city had deserted New York and come out to Elm Park to sell the favorite baverage 1 here was lager bier in barrels, lager bier in cans, in gigantic bouns, in immense spokes made out of the trunks of hickory trees, with the bark preserved;

who "swallered" burning coals, all of which could be seen for the exceedingly low charge of twilve and a balf cents.

But the spectacle in the Park exceeded all scenes of merry making which it has been our good fortune to mingle in. Here and there, and all over, were gathered groups of from five to twenty persons, under the shade of the gigantic trees which abound in this part of our island. The entire freedom from all restraint, the absence of that spirit of rowdyism by which our popular gatherings are sometimes disgraced, and the general feeling of courtesy which appeared to prevail, could not be tro warmly praised. We did not see the slightest disposition to quarrel; and with the exception of some enhibitious among the light fingered gentry, nothing occurred to disturb the general harmony. The police, however, of whom there were about thirty present, soon disposed of these characters, when found making free with other people's property. Thirteen of these were placed in a barn for safe keeping, and were exhibited by the vigilant detectives as so many evidences of their skill.

In front of the Elm Park Hotel—we suppose it is dignified by that title—the singing solicties were collected in circles, entertaining delighted crowds with some of their best music, while others were sated at tables, discussing a substantial repast of cold roast beef, ham, German rolls, and other good things, all of which were washed down with copiona potations of lager bier. The trees were hung with the exquisitely embroidered banners of the societies, and the trunks of some of them were literally covered with bonnets, shawls, mantillas, and other articles of ladies' dress. The park resounded with the music of the band and the singing of the Saengerbunds, of which the "Orpheus" of this city were among the meat popular. The weather, somebody remarked, was very warm; but they must have been facetious, we think, for those who indulyed in the masy waltz, the scottisch, the polks, and the cotilion, did not appear to think so, from the zest

scottisch, the polka, and the cotilion, did not appear to think so, from the zest with which they entered into the apirit of those dances.

The celebration was at full tide about twelve o'clock, and it continued so till six o'clock, when the crowd began rapidly to disperse. Then the boats were again thronged, the cars were througed, the stages were througed, the stages were througed, and every horse was made to perform the labor of two. We have heard the number of persons who participated in the festivities of the day variously estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand, but we think we co not exaggerate in the least when we set it down at lifteen thousand. About three o'clock the speaking was commenced by Dr. Foersch. He said it was with feelings of no ordinary gratification that he beheld the spectacle before him. He could not give expression to the emotions of his mind; but he knew there was not a heart in that vast throug that did not beat in unison with his, at seeing assembled such a gathering of his countrymen, and for such noble purposes as they had in view. Every nation, he continued, has a mission to perform; and while it might be the ambition of some to conquer other lands, and extend the bounds of their dominions by the sword; it was theirs to foster the spirit of fraternity, which would unite the people of every country in one bond of brotherhood. He would not like to say anything derogatory to the American character, but he believed that the social virtues do not always flourish where the energies of bolb body and mind are devoted to material pursuits. There was something worth living for besides the acquisition of collars and cents, and those were the social virtues, without which there could be no true earthly enjoyment.

At the conclusion of Lr. Foerch's remarks three

There was something worth living for besides the acquisition of dollars and cents, and those were the social virtues, without which there could be no true earthly enjoyment.

At the conclusion of Lr. Foesreh's remarks three cheers were given, after which Mr. Metternich made a brief address. He spoke of the great love for song by which the Germans were distinguished, as one of the most encohing features of their character, and expressed the hope that the day would never come when they would cease to be a musical people.

Mr. Lexow, the Fest Fresident, who it was feared, would be prevented from attending, in consequence of the severe injuries he had received a few days ago by a fall from his wagon, here made his appearance in a carriage, and although suffering very much, addressed the assembled multitude. He commended by saying that he hoped his beners would excuse him if, like the blind Zisha, he addressed them from his carriage; but he was compelled to do so by his legs having refused to perform their usual services, and his inshility to appear before them in any other manner than in that in which he now presented himself. The various musical societies of New York, he continued, have chosen me their Fest President, and for months past I awaited with impatience the arrival of the day appointed, but at the eleventh hour—at the moment when I was about to realize my fondest anticipations—an accident occurred which deprived me of the great pleasure I would have feit in fulfulling the duties of the office to which you appointed me. Unable as I am, even at the present moment, to address you at any length, yet I am not prevented from saying a few words, and those are words which I know you will like the hear, because they come from the heart. (Applause.) New York, gentiemen, is fall of your praise. The voices of the German as well as offithe Angio-American population, are united in saying that nothing approaching in any way the psecular style of music to which they have listened with such pleasure from you, has ever be

BR. HUNTER .-- LETTER NO. XVIII.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

Favor of Inhalation in Diseases of the Lung

Letters from Physicians in every Part of the Union.

THE JOINT STOCK MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Woman's Hospital, and a Word of Counsel to Dr Sims.

The Old Fogy School; the Best of Its Time, but Its Time is Past-Physicians Guilty of Ungentlemanline Practices Dissected—Tac Tribe of Imitators-Old Burton's Pallo Applied-Change of Olimate and Fashione-ble Resorts-Cruel Practice of Pumping Caustic Solution Into the Lungs - Necessity for Remodelling the Treatment of Cholers and other Infections Diseases.

Severinus, the Dane, complains in physic.—"Unhappy men as we are, we spend our days in unprofitable quastions and disputations, intricate subtlettes, de luna caprine, about meocalme in the water, leaving, in the meantime, those chiefest treasures of nature untouched, wherein the best medicines for all manner of diseases are to be found; and do not only neglect them ourselves, but hinder, condemn, forbid, and soof at others that are willing to inquire after them."

In the discussion of the subject of inhelation as the only effectual mode of treating Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, I at once steeped over those conventional rules which have too long allowed that mighty medium of ideas between man and man—the paolid press—to be made, in medical matters, the mere conveyancer of shameless, ignorant and unreasonable pretensions. I did so from a full conviction of the importance of my mission—anisted by mytices on-sidered laudable in every pursuit in life—the sood of my fellow man, and the rewards which attend successful labors in every profession and calling in society. The treatment of Diseases of the Laugs, as universally practiced by physicians urior to the time of my inroduction of the system of inhalation, as universally practiced by physicians urior to the unest of the laugs, as universally practiced by physicians of inhalation, and universally fraction of the system of inhalation, and one man energy of the reason and calling in society. The treatment of the contrary to the true principles of cicien e, and utterly unsuccessful in practice. I therefore unheal takingly denounced it, as wholly inadequate to impression, in human production, and the profession of more produced. I am happy to say large and unsuswarable facts, the substitute I offsted, namely, the treatment by inhalation, at once man the risk me. The search response which come back to make

In departing from the established practice of discussing a medical topis in strictly scientific and technical language—in addressing that ducussion, not to the members of the profession only, but to the community generally—in preferring the columns of the public press to books and medical periodicals, the usual charnels of medical communications, and in thus appealing directly to the common sense not merely of my professional brethren, but of the public at large, and particularly the afflicted, I could not but feel that I was taking a step which would awaken the apprehensious of my brethren, and might possibly remove me beyond the pale of their professional intercourse for a time. Of the ultimate result and complete triumph of my visws, however, I could have no fear, and in this I nave not been disappointed.

By pursuing this course, (and I do not say this in

and complete trumph of my views, however, I could have no fear, and in this I have not been disappointed.

By pursuing this course, (and I do not say this in any beastful spirit, but simply as the bears of the argument I am about to employ.) I have expended a larger amount of money than would have been unficient to purchase several shares in a joint stock medical school, and a professorship to boot, and t am would have enabled me to print a medical journal to advocate the high and peculiar claims of myself and colleagues to the confidence of the public. I might have built and endowed a hospital for the cure of pulmonary diseases, and had my same published gramitously in the newspapers. But I preferred a mode of making my views known by which all should know, not merely that's new mode of treatment had been proposed, but in what that treatment consisted, the knowledge on which it was based, and the manner of its employment. I preferred to inform the minds of the millions in regard to the laws of health, the causes of diseases, and the benefits of its alleviation and cure. In a word, my duty as a physician was plain before me, that all should know, and be able to avail themselves of the benefits of in balation, ather than that those benefits should be circumscribed within the limits of a city, emjoyed by a few only.

As a medical practitioner in a specialty of the highest importance, it would, I conceive, have been criminal in me to have withheld from the public my views, knowing as I did, by daily experience in my practice, the incalculable benefits of inhalation, and the utter worthlessness of the ordinary treatment of diseases of the ordinary treatment of diseases of the threat and lungs. The conviction forced itself upon my mind, that to some extent I would be answerable for the lives of thousands dying under the old practice, if I hesitated to announce and push forward my views, and help it in the intention of the city of the profession. Them so mindred to these who, perish while we wrangle. There can be no